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PARTY PLATFORMS.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention on which nominated Lincoln and Johnson at Baltimore, June 9th 1864:—

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms of the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amedment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption or the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibilities in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, at menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864. NO. 18.

SERMON,

DELIVERED ON SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1864,

By Rev. J. GUSS,

IN U. B. CHURCH, MAPLETON, HUNT. CO., PA.

"Because ye have said we have made a covenant with death and with hell are we at agreement, when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us, for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves. Therefore, thus saith the Lord God, behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation; he that believeth shall not make haste.

"Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet, and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies and the waters shall overflow the hiding place. And your covenant with death shall be disannulled and your agreement with hell shall not stand.

"When the overflowing scourge shall pass through ye shall be trodden down by it."—Isa. 28th c. verses 15—18.

Our theme is Christ—the Moral Scourge and Purifier of Nations.

The stone in the sixteenth verse symbolizes Christ. Passing by the characteristics of this stone as a tried, precious, corner stone and sure foundation, we take our position as it is clearly taught by the prophecy and preach Christ as the Scourge of wicked nations. That the stone in the text refers to Christ, is abundantly verified by the testimony of St. Paul and St. Peter, and that it symbolizes Christ as the scourge and purifier of nations, is equally clear from the context. The agents employed in scourging mankind are war, famine, pestilence, earthquakes, &c. There are those who think that Christ has nothing to do with calamities such as war, &c.,—that they form no part of his works.—One reason for such an idea is no doubt in the fact that in our preaching and public ministrations we usually follow the beaten path in speaking of the more agreeable and pleasing manifestations of Christ in his work of redemption, whereas we seldom or never present him in his strange work of scourging the nations. But another reason is a partial and superficial view of Scripture. When we think of war and kindred calamities, involving the destruction of human life, our sympathetic natures are aroused, and revolt at the contemplation of such calamities. We are ready to fortify our sympathies with such precepts as "Love your enemies," "Do good to them that hate you." "Resist not evil," "I came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them." But we have no right to be controlled either by our feelings or by isolated portions of Scripture. We are taught not to resist evil, but we are also taught to "Resist the Devil." Did not Christ say "I came not to destroy men's lives but to save them."? He also said "I came not to bring peace upon the earth, but a sword." Did he teach non-coercion? But he took a scourge of small cords and DROVE wicked men out of the temple and upset the tables. If fifty or one hundred years hence a man were to pick up a scrap of history and read that in the year of our Lord, 1861, a man from the western portion of the United States of America entered the Capitol, upsetting the tables and driving out the former occupants and denouncing them as thieves and public plunderers, he would get the idea of coercion and tumult. And when I read the Son of Man entered the temple, with a whip in his hand, overthrew the money changers' table, drove the occupants out and called them a "den of thieves," I get the idea of force, of a tumult.—When therefore Christ says "resist not evil," he is directing his word against that law of retaliation that obtained among the Jews, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." And when he says "love your enemies," "do good to them that hate you," the question is left open as to what would be loving our enemies, or doing good to them that hate us. I do not suppose for a moment that in loving our enemies we are to love anything bad in them.—Suppose a man's hatred will lead him to acts of brutality and violence, would it be doing "good to him" to allow him the gratification of his passions with impunity. Suppose he proceeds in his hatred to bloodshed and murder, would it be a blessing or a curse to put no obstacle in his way? Our opinion is that it would be doing good to such a man to arrest and to punish him. There are instances in which it would be a benefit to a man to knock him down—not in malice, but in self-defence and love. "Let the righteous smite me, it shall be a kindness; let him reprove me it shall be excellent oil which shall not break my head."

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful." "Open rebuke is better than secret love." Now these thoughts are reflected in the text. Christ is set forth in Scripture under various titles and symbols, all of which are expressive and significant. When presented in his sacrificial character, the Lamb is the appropriate symbol of meekness and innocence employed. When in his judicial character, the Lion is the bold and significant symbol used.—When he is set forth as the head of the church, he is called Shepherd. But when he is set forth as the scourge of nations, the Stone is the symbol employed.

Nebuchadnezer saw in his dream an image like unto man; its head was gold, breast silver, body brass and legs iron. And he beheld a *stone* cut out of the mountain without hands. This stone smote the image and broke it to pieces. Commentators say this stone means Christ, and the fact that the stone smote the image and broke it to pieces is evident of force and not of gentle means. And may not war and kindred calamities be implied in that prophecy? The same idea of a scourge is given when Christ applies this symbol to himself, "Whosoever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken to pieces, but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.

The prophecy in the former part of the chapter seems to apply to the ten tribes who had forsaken the house of David. Upon the death of Solomon, Rehoboam took the reins of government, and when the people asked for a relaxation of his father's rule they were given to understand that instead of modifying he would increase their burdens. Where they had been chastised with whips, they were now promised scorpions. Ten of the tribes took exceptions to this inaugural address of the new king and *seceded* from the house of David. They recalled Jereboam who had been banished, as a dangerous person, from the kingdom, and made him their king. They took Samaria as their capital, and Jereboam ordained priests and made idols of gold and set them up for the people to worship. Thus these ten tribes departed from the Lord and grew worse, until under Hoshea, the Assyrians came up against them, and after besieging them for three years, carried them away into captivity.

The prophecy in the text relates more particularly to the "residue, or the tribes of Juda and Benjamin. They too became so wicked as to bring down the scourge of heaven upon them. Jerusalem was destroyed by the Babylonians and also by the Romans, and was six times taken according to Josephus. The great distress and suffering which attended the siege of Samaria, as also the destruction of Jerusalem justifies the strong language of the prophet in pronouncing their doom. To the bloody carnage of war was added the horrors of famine and pestilence, and the people actually devoured one another to maintain life. When the Roman army entered Jerusalem after its reduction, whole families were found dead in their houses, and such was the slaughter by the Roman soldiers that the flames of the burning houses were in some instances extinguished by the blood of the slain. The streets were filled with dead bodies, and on these the soldiers tread. "When the overflowing scourge shall pass through, ye shall be trodden down by it"

I will now refer you to a few passages to show that the *wickedness* of the Jews brought this scourge upon them. "The prophets prophecy lies in my name, I sent them not; neither have I commanded them, neither spake unto them; they prophecy unto you a false vision and divination, and a thing of naught, and the deceit of their feasts. Therefore, thus saith the Lord concerning the prophets that prophecy in my name, and I sent them not, yet they say sword and famine shall not be in this land, by sword and famine shall those prophets be condemned, and the people to whom they prophecy shall be cast out into the streets of Jerusalem, because of the famine and the sword, and they shall have none to bury them, their wives nor their sons, nor their daughters, for I will pour their wickedness upon them." Notice while we quote farther, that the character of their wickedness is also indicated. "Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye brake every yoke? Therefore, thus saith the Lord, ye have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother and every one to his neighbor, behold I proclaim a liberty for you saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence and to the famine, and I will make you to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth." Their complicity with slavery brought down the judgment of heaven upon them. The days of prophecy have passed away, but the lessons of prohecy remain for all futurity. The lesson is, that no nation can sin against God with impunity. No nation can insult the Almighty and escape his scourge. National crimes too are punished in this world while they are in existence. The bloody scenes of infidel France teach us that God will be honored. Ancient Greece will admonish us that a nation given to idolatry will come to naught. The once proud but now fallen and dishonored fragments of ancient Rome reminds us that a nation which aims at the destruction of Christianity and legalized traffic in human flesh, will be visited with the retributions of heaven. And the history of the most ancient and powerful monarchy of the earth, Babylon, teaches us that merchandise of the souls and bodies of men will bring down the stone that shall break it to pieces.

But what have these things to do with us as a nation? Have we sinned? Alas! my countrymen we have. Why else this scourge of civil war that has been desolating our country for lo! these years? Did ever an innocent nation meet with such a calamity?—Have our courts of justice been uninfluenced by party spirit? Have they been above bribery and corruption? Have our State and National councils been free from drunkenness and debauchery—have they been clear of bribery and falsehood, of profanity and gambling, of dueling and brutal encounters with knife and cane? Above all, has the nation's helm been unstained by human blood as merchandise? Who can lay his hand upon his heart and say we are innocent of these things? Let us notice briefly the nation's complicity with slavery. We doubt the morality of the first compromise by which the foreign slave trade was left open for twenty years. It was virtually sanctioned, yes legalized, by that act. Under the protection of this clause of the Constitution, vessels were fitted out and sent on their infernal missions of traffic in human flesh. The wilds of Africa were made hideous with the savage wars created by these dealers in humanity; for they had to set the different tribes of the country at war in order to get subjects for the market.—When a cargo was obtained the vessel was started homeward and thus they ploughed the "deep blue ocean" with human souls and bodies as merchandise, in the holds, and the national colors flying from the mast! God pardon the past. Some twenty-five years ago, according to Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate," petitions were sent into Congress by the hundred, and signed by the hundred thousand, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and its prohibition in the territories. How were those prayers treated? Why a speech was not allowed in their favor. A resolution was introduced and almost unanimously passed, that all like petitions should be laid on the table without debate, without printing, without any further notice. The nation's capitol has stood on slave soil. It has been a slave mart where human beings have been bought and sold to the highest bidder. The nation's buildings have been used to hold these human victims until a purchaser could be found. The nation has been under the control of slave power for more than two-thirds of the time since its existence, in all its departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial. Her foreign ministers, ambassadors and consuls have been either the open advocates or secret apologists of this wicked institution. The Mexican war was made in the interest of slavery. The Missouri compromise was made in the interest of slavery, and it was broken in the interest of slavery. The fugitive slave law was passed, and under its provisions free men have assisted in seizing men in whose veins flowed Anglo Saxon blood, and soldiers in the U. S. uniform have marched persons thus seized through the streets of free cities, placed them on board a government vessel and with the nation's ensign flying carried them back to slavery. Horace Greely burning under the disgraceful and humiliating prostitution of the nation's banner, pronounced it a "flaunting lie." O, my country, how hast thou been humiliated! It is a wonder that the thunderbolts of God Almighty's wrath have not long since been let loose upon this nation for her complicity with this one sin.

But finally on this point. The highest judicial tribunal in the country virtually made slavery national in the Dred Scott decision. The people became alarmed at the aggressions of the slave power, and declared, by the election of the present Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, that the tide of slavery should be stayed. Here those interested in the propagation and perpetuity of slavery, appealed from the ballot to the sword. Hence this war. In our opinion, it is a conflict between right and wrong, good and evil, truth and error, light and darkness, Christ and the devil, for God and humanity. We think the prophecy that we have tried to explain finds a fit counterpart in the rebellion. We think the rebellion may be fitly styled a "refuge of lies, a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Let us see.

What are the doctrines they started out on? Secession is one. That is, as we understand it, they look upon the Constitution of the United States as simply a league or compact, every State being a separate and independent partner to such compact, having a right to sit in judgment upon its own grievances, and when the verdict thus passed is not respected by the central power, the compact is dissolved and the complaining member is at liberty to depart in peace. But our fathers were not guilty of framing a government of this kind. There is doubtless a proper tribunal at which to decide public grievances of a national character, but such tribunal is not a State in its independent and sovereign capacity, if such capacity it has. This, then, is one lie that goes to make up the "refuge of lies." But closely allied to this is the doctrine of *non-coercion*, or that the general government has no power to enforce its laws or coerce a delinquent State. If the doctrine of Secession were true, then the doctrine of non-coercion would follow, but as the former is untrue, so is the latter. The President is charged with the faithful execution of the laws, and if obstacles are found in the way, the charge still remains "that the laws be faithfully executed," and for this purpose he is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia when called into service. James Buchanan argued well against secession in his last annual message, but almost in the next breath admits the doctrine of non-coercion, by declaring that he had no power to enforce the laws in South Carolina. He might have saved his paper and brains in exposing secession, because he nullified it all by teaching non-coercion. Secession, then, is another lie that makes up the refuge of falsehoods.

But, said the rebels, "our rights have been invaded." To this Alex. H. Stephens answered in a speech made in a convention held in Georgia to consider the subject of secession. That speech will stand in history as one of the most triumphant vindications of the general government toward the South that ever was made. Mr. Stephens challenged any man to point out a single act where the government had ever wronged them. That challenge has never been met and never can be. Senator Douglas, in a speech at Chicago, after Fort Sumter was fired upon, declared that "there never was a time since Washington was first inaugurated President of the United States, when the rights of Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they did at that time. That there never was a time when they had not as good a cause for disunion as they had then. This cry of "rights invaded," then, is another falsehood. And so it is on to the end of the chapter. The whole thing is a "refuge of lies."

But the Rebellion may also be styled a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. What is the basis of their confederations? Slavery—Chattle Slavery—is the foundation on which it rests. When Georgia passed the ordinance of secession in spite of Mr. A. H. Stephens' remonstrance, and when he was tempted by a place of power he yielded to the pressure, and now is second only to the chief traitor in the conspiracy. After his return from the Montgomery Convention Mr. Stephens made another speech to his constituents in Georgia, this time on the new constitution they had framed. After commenting on various parts of it, he came, finally, to the subject of slavery. Thomas Jefferson, and most of the leading statesmen of his day, says Mr. Stephens, looked upon slavery as a social, moral and political evil, and would by some means die out. But these men were greatly in error, according to Mr. Stephens' view. "Instead of the social, political and normal condition of the negro race, and on this stone, which the former builder rejected, the Confederacy rests." In keeping with this, was an article in the Richmond *Examiner* of more than a year ago. "For liberty, fraternity and equality we deliberately substitute slavery, subordination and government." There are master races born to rule, and slave races born to serve,"&c. Thus discoursed this paper. There are those who accept the pro slavery view of, or look upon the Constitution of the United States as a pro slavery instrument, and hence have pronounced it a "covenant with death," &c.; but we think Mr. A. H. Stephens justly says that the framers of that instrument rejected this stone, and the confederates have adopted it. Whatever, then, may be the opinion with reference to the Constitution of the United States, there can be but one opinion with regard to the basis of the Confederacy. Its foundation rests on a system which, in the nervous language of Dr. Clark, is "cursed at both ends and blasted in the middle with the maledictions of Almighty God." "But judgment is being laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet," and the hail is sweeping away the refuge of lies; the covenant with death is being disannulled, and the agreement with hell will not stand. The overflowing scourge is passing through the land. In the destruction of Jerusalem, the Romans used a kind of artillery called the battering ram. With this they hurled huge stones against the ramparts and fortifications and beat them down.

The stones and other missiles of death no doubt constitute the hail of which the prophet speaks. In our case, minnie balls, solid shot, grape and canister, bombshells and Greek fire is the hail that is sweeping away the refuge of lies. It is said there was enough of this hail thrown into the defences of Vicksburg to make a monument for every soldier that fell in its capture. And what shall we say of Ft. Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary, Ridge and Atlanta; of two Bull Runs, the fights near Richmond, of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and all the smaller showers that have swept over the land. I count the defeats with the victories for these lies seem to have been so interwoven over the whole country, that it seems to have required all this hail to sweep away the refuge. But it is being done. "And the waters shall overflow the hiding places."

At the siege of Samaria and the capture of the ten tribes, there were openings made and streams of water were admitted and thus the waters overflowed their hiding places. In our case, the waters too perform an important part. The waters carry our monitors, and iron-clads, and wooden vessels up to the very dens of treason, and the hail is rained from these vessels into their hiding places. One of Gilmore's Greek fire shells, after passing through the air five miles, struck a statue of John C. Calhoun and knocked it into atoms. No doubt it was divinely directed.

Thus the hail is sweeping away the refuge of lies. "And your covenant with death shall be disannulled."—Slavery is being destroyed. Six months of war has done more for the destruction of slavery than ten years of peace. It is written that "Jesus Christ was manifested to destroy the works of the devil." When the dominions of Satin are pressed by the aggression of Christ, he sometimes appeals to the sword to defend his empire; then Christ directs and controls in such a manner as to make the devil's own weapon defeat his purposes. We have a striking instance in this rebellion. This appeal to the sword was to perpetuate and extend slavery; but the first gun that was fired in the conflict was its deathknell.

In our opinion, the world will be the gainer by a thousand years for this conflict. That is, certain evils that would have continued to curse the earth for a thousand years in the ordinary course of events, are being summarily destroyed. And certain great principles which are in harmony with the Gospel of Eternal Truth, that might have been kept under, will be brought up to bless mankind. Thus the foundation of the Confederacy is giving way. Its corner-stone is crumbling to pieces.

"And your agreement with hell shall not stand." As for the application of this, we remark that if the devil don't get some of the leaders of this rebellion, and some of their aiders and abettors! there is verry little use for a hell? But will we not all be involved in one common ruin and the nation be destroyed? We think not. We believe that when we are sufficiently scourged, the nation will yet come out of this struggle regenerated and free. What is the ground of such belief? We reply; there are many things to encourage our faith in this respect. Contrast the contending sections with reference to their *naval* power. While the Government had almost nothing to commence operations with on the seas, the rebels had a formidable power in vessels stolen from our harbors. But how stands the case to-day?—While the naval power of the rebels has dwindled down to a pirate or two upon the seas, ours has grown until we challenge comparison with the world; yes, I would put up Admiral Farragut and Captain Winslow, with wooden vessels, against the navies of the world! But we may find room for encouragement in looking at the *financial* condition of the contending sections. While there is financial distress and ruin in the rebel ranks to such extent that, we are told, when they go to market the money has to be carried in a basket and the beef home in the pocket-book, our finances are such as to command respect. United States stock command a premium in the market. Since the war commenced as high as sixteen millions dollars of Government bonds have been sold in a single day. But says one, "it is all paper money, and will be worth nothing after awhile." Not so sure of that. Besides, we have silver enough to carry on the war for twenty years, and then make a silver musket for every soldier in the army, and then plate every monitor and iron-clad with silver instead of iron! My authority for this remark is Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, who said he made the remark from observation and actual calculation on a visit to the silver mines of Nevada. But the intelligent reader need not be told of the vast treasures of silver and gold that is being brought to light just at this auspicious time in the territories of Idaho, Nevada, etc. It is there by the ton. It is currently rumored, too, that foreign capitalists have made an offer of the neat little sum of one thousand million dollars to our Government. Our faith is strengthened, too, by the waning power of the rebellion and the gradual progress of Union arms. More than two-thirds of the territory held by the rebels at the outset has been wrested from their military grasp. The forts have nearly all been re-possessed. Forts Henry, Donaldson, Island No. 10, Port Hudson, Forts Jackson and Philips, Gains, Morgan, Pulaski, and others have fallen. New Orleans, Vicksburg, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Norfolk have fallen, and to-day we celebrate the fall of Atlanta, the triumphs of Sherman and Farragut. A month or six weeks ago the heavens were dark. A well-laid plan for the capture of Petersburg failed for want of co-operation among some army officers, the rebels were raiding in Maryland and Pennsylvania, in burning Chambersburg, and Sherman failed in a bloody assault or two to carry the works around Atlanta, a call for five hundred thousand men was made, and a draft threatened. In the midst of all this, a set of men were busy plotting treason in our midst, and were preparing to strike hands with traitors. It was a dark hour. But a rent was made in the cloud when we heard that grand old Farragut had again run the gauntlet at Mobile with his wooden hulks. Then again we felt good when we learned that Grant had planted himself across the Weldon railroad, and defied the rebel cohorts to dislodge him. But on the 5th of September there was a grand flash of lightning that scattered the black cloud to the four winds, and filled every loyal heart with such joy as could not be contained. Then we read, with emotions too big for utterance, "This department has received intelligence that Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day!" The immortal campaign of Sherman had culminated in the capture of the "Gate City." The stars and stripes were unfurled afresh to the breeze; the Union bells pealed the notes of Victory; the iron throats of ten thousand cannon shook the earth with their thunders of applause—the nation's thanks were heralded to the victors, and to-day, by invitation of the President, tens of thousands of loyal christian hearts are gathered around the consecrated altars to swell the grand chorus of Glory to God. On the top of all this good news comes the letter of Gen. Grant to Mr. Washburne. The words of the great chief tain no doubt fall upon the ears of a certain class of discontented spirits like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. O, ye desponding souls! look up, your redemption draweth nigh.

But finally, our chief hope of final triumph is in *progress of right principles* and the *consequent approval of God*. The nation is learning. True, it has been a dull scholar; but through this school of blood, and tears, and fire, we are coming up to those great principles which uphold the throne of the Eternal, and by His favoring smile we expect to conquer.

The nation has learned that it is idle to attempt to kill the rebellion without injuring Slavery. It has learned to place a musket in the hands of the "smoked yankee" instead of threatening him with an *iron* hand if he attempted his freedom. We are learning. The fugitive-slave-law has been repealed. The Nation's Capitol stands on free soil. A decree has gone forth, which is like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable, that the oppressed shall go free. Missouri is virtually free, and Maryland, in convention assembled, has declared that slavery shall die instantly, We repeat our convictions then, that this nation will yet come out of this struggle, purified like gold in the fire, regenerated, free, and that we will be one united, individual, indivisible whole, stretching from the waves of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific, and from the lakes of the North to the world's great boiling cauldron—the Gulf of Mexico—on the South.

"A union of lakes, a union of lands,
A union no power can sever,
A union of hearts, a union of hands,
The American Union forever."

Then, my friends, and not until then, in *fact* and not only in *name*, will the

"Star-spangled banner wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

And may Almighty God hasten the day, and save us for Christ's sake. Amen.

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Democrats, Read!

Letter from General Dix.—Something for Democrats to Reflect on.

The following letter was addressed by Gen. Dix to the Union Demonstration in Philadelphia, Saturday evening last:

NEW YORK, October 6th 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your invitation to address the mass meeting to be held in Independence Square on Saturday. The duties incident to the active command of a military department render it impossible for me to attend public meetings or make political speeches. But I accede with pleasure to your request to write you a letter.

There is but one question before the country in the approaching canvass: Shall we prosecute the war with unabated vigor until the rebel forces lay down their arms; or shall we, to use the language of the Chicago Convention, make "Immediate efforts" for "a cessation of hostilities, with a view to ultimate convention of all the States?" &c.

Believing that the latter measure, for whatever purpose adopted, would lead inevitably to a recognition of the independence of the insurgent States, and believing, moreover, that true policy, as well as true mercy, always demands, in the unhappy exigiencies of war, a steady and unwavering application of all the means and all the energies at command until the object of the war is accomplished, I shall oppose the measure in every form in which opposition is likely to be effective.

General McClellan the candidate for the Chicago Convention, by force of his position, must be deemed to approve all the declarations with which he has presented to the country, unless he distinctly avows them. Unfortunately, he is silent on the only question in regard to which the people cared that he should speak. He does not say whether he is in favor of a *cessation* of hostilities, the measure announced by those who nominated him, as the basis for action in case of his election, or whether he is opposed to it. He does not meet the question with manly frankness, as I am confident he would have done if he had taken counsel of his own instincts, instead of yielding to the subtle suggestions of politicians. The Chicago Convention presented a distinct issue to the people. As the nominee of the Convention, he was bound to repudiate or accept it. He has done neither, and whatever inference may be drawn from his silence, either the war Democrats must be deceived.

In calling for a cessation of hostilities, the members of the Chicago Convention have, in my judgment, totally misrepresented the feelings and opinions of the great body of the Democracy. The policy proclaimed in its name makes it—so far as such a declaration can—what it has never been before, a peace party in war; degrading it from the eminence on which it has stood in every other national conflict. In this injustice to the country and a great party, identified with all that is honorable in our history, I can have no part. I can only mourn over the reproach which has *been brought upon it by its leaders*, and cherish the hope that it may hereafter, under the auspices of better counsellors, resume its ancient effective and beneficent influence in the administration of the Government.

Does any one doubt as to the true cause of our national calamities? I believe it to be found in the management of the leaders of both the principal political parties during the last century. In 1840 the great men of the Whig party—Webster, Clay and others—men of universally acknowledged ability and long experience in civil life, were thrust aside, and Gen. Harrison, a man of very moderate capacity, was selected as its candidate for the Presidency. The principle of availability, as it was termed, was adopted as the rule of selection, and the question of fitness became obsolete. The concern was to know, not who was best qualified to administer the Government, but who, from his comparative obscurity, would be least likely to provoke an embittered opposition. This was the beginning of a system of demoralization, which has ended in the present distracted condition of the country. It reversed all the conservative principles of human action by proscribing talent and experience and crowning mediocrity with the highest honors of the Republic. In 1844 the Democratic party followed the successful example of its opponents in 1840. It put aside Van Buren, Cass, Marcy, and its other eminent statesmen, and brought forward Mr. Polk, a man of merely ordinary ability. Parties which have neither the courage nor the virtue to stand by their greatest and best men, soon fall into hopeless demoralization. This system of retrogradation in all that is manly and just has continued, with two or three abortive efforts at reaction for twenty-four years. It has driven pre-eminent talent out of the paths which lead to the highest political distinction; and multitudes with a simplicity which would be ludicrous were it not so deplorable, ask, what has become of our great men? The inquiry is easily answered. They are in the learned professions in science, literature and art, and in the numberless fields of intellectual exertion, which are opened by the wants of a great country in a rapid career of development. The intellect of the country is neither diminished in the aggregate nor dwarfed in the individual proportions. The political market like the commercial, under the inflexible law of demand and supply, is furnished with the kind of material it re-

quires. It calls for mediocrity, and it gets nothing better. The highest talent goes where it is a passport to the highest rewards. It withdraws from a field in which the chance of accession to the first civic honor is in an inverse ratio of eminence and qualifications.

Thus, under the rule of inferior intellects which party management has elevated to the conduct of public affairs, the peace, the prosperity, and the high character of the country have gone down. If the great men of the Republic had controlled the policy and action of the Government during the last quarter of a century, we should have had no rebellion. Distraction within invites aggression from without, and we are enduring the humiliation of seeing a monarchy established in contact with our Southern boundary by one of the great Powers of Europe in contempt of our repeated protestations, and another of those Powers permitting rebel cruisers to be armed in her ports to depredate upon our commerce.

Under such a system of political management no Government, can last long. I know it is not easy to change what such a lapse of time has fastened upon us. Politicians have the strongest interest in placing in the chair of state feeble men, whom they can control, instead of men of self-sustaining power, to whom they would be mere subordinates and auxiliaries. But the time may come—it may not be far distant—when the people, tired of voting for men of inferior capacity, thrust upon them through the machinery of conventions in which they have no voice, will rise in their majesty, and place the conduct of their affairs in more experienced and capable hands. If such a change is not speedily effected, is my firm belief that our republican institutions will fall to pieces, and an arbitrary government rise upon their ruins; for, unless the testimony of all history is to be discarded, no political system can be upheld except by giving to its administration the benefit of the very highest talent and the largest experience.

Till this revolution shall come, my advice to the great body of the people is to hold fast to their traditionary principles and good name by giving an earnest support to the war, and to scan with the severest scrutiny the conduct of those who control party movements. Many of the men who are most prominent in conventions have personal interests to subserve. Even those who are comparitively disinterested are not always the safe advisers. They have lived so long in turbid atmosphere of party excitement and party traffic, that they have contracted morbid habits, of thought and action, which, like chronic diseases in the human system, it is hard to alleviate and still harder to cure. The only hope left to us lies in the patriotism and disinterestedness of the great body of the people of all parties who are facing the enemies of their country on the battle field, with a heroism unsurpassed in any age, or who, at home, amid the prevailing tumult and disorder, are working out, in the quiet pursuit of their varied occupations, the momentous problem of the public prosperity and safety. When they shall send out, fresh from their own ranks, new men, to consult together for the salvation of all that is most precious in Government and society, there will be cause for hope and faith in our redemption from impending evils and dangers; bearing, in the meantime, as well as we can the heavy burdens which have been cast upon us by a quarter of a century of political mismanagement and public misrule.

It is time the people should understand these truths. No one, perhaps, can tell them with more propriety than myself, having been, much of the period referred to, in public life, fruitlessly contending against party contrivances which have involved the country in all the evils of civil strife.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., Chairman, &c.

A Card.

The statement is published in the editorial column of the last *Monitor*, that Samuel J. Hackadorn, on the day of election, "presented himself at the polls in Mount Union and offered to vote, and that the board, because he was a non-resident of the State, properly rejected his vote; *whereupon a telegraphic dispatch was received from his Honor, Judge Taylor, stating that Hackadorn had a right to vote, and that upon the opinion so given the vote was received.*" This is followed by the emphatic inquiry, "can it be possible that this is true?"

It would have been as well, perhaps, if it would have answered the writer's purpose as well, to have inquired for the truth before making the publication; especially if the writer be a young *gentleman* of the Bar. IT IS NOT TRUE. *I sent no such dispatch.* And since this might have been ascertained by inquiry in less time than it required to concoct the statement, I am constrained to regard it as a willful, or reckless, and therefore a malicious, perversion of the truth; such as it might not be deemed polite to call here by its proper name.

Had the inquiry been put to me, I would have answered that Mr. H's. right to vote, if otherwise qualified, depended upon the question whether he had acquired a residence out of the State; a question of fact and intention to be determined by the board upon a due consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case. The only opinion I did dispatch on that day, was, that a sick soldier, at home on furlough, could not vote by proxy; the effect of which, I learn, as I supposed at the time it would be, to exclude a vote for the Union cause.

GEO. TAYLOR.
Huntingdon, Oct. 22, 1864.

The loyal people should not forget the mass meetings to be held in several of the townships.

Compaign Medals—Lincoln & Johnson—for sale at Brown's Hardware Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 26th, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hale,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 W. Taylor,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Haliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

MASS MEETINGS.

Loyal Voters Rally!

Mass Meetings will be held at the following places, and the people are expected to turn out en masse:

McConnellstown, Wednesday, Oct. 26th, afternoon and evening.

Green Tree, Thursday, Oct. 27, afternoon and evening.

Warriorsmark, Saturday, Oct 29, afternoon and evening.

Orbisonia, Tuesday, Nov. 1st, afternoon and evening.

Cassville, Wednesday, Nov. 2d, afternoon and evening.

Marklesburg, Friday, Nov. 4th, afternoon and evening.

Able and distinguished speakers will be present to address the people.

HENRY GRAFFUS,
Chairman Co. Committee.

Oct. 17, 1864.

The Keystone O. K.

The official *home* vote of the State at the late election, gives the Opposition or White Flag Party a majority of 6 votes. The soldiers' votes, and they are *white* men, will give the Union party a majority of at least 15,000 in the State, and this will be doubled at the November election for Lincoln and Johnson. Stick a pin there.

Barker, Hall and Haines Elected.

Enough soldiers' votes have been received to elect our candidate for Congress and both our candidates for the Senate, by majorities from two to five hundred. This is glory enough, and our brave soldiers can give three times three.

A Mistake in the Total.—Mr. Hall, for Senator, has 547 majority in this county, on the home vote, instead of 537 as printed in our table last week.

Whistling to keep their courage up.—The *Monitor* is anxious to keep the people ignorant of the fact that the late election in this State resulted in favor of retaining "Father Abraham" in the Presidential chair. Last year from 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers came home and gave Curtin 15,000 majority. At the late election the soldiers were not at home to vote, and the home vote in the State is close. The soldiers' vote of last year is yet to be counted, and when added to the Union home vote, the friends of the rebels will find themselves as badly defeated as they were last year, and perhaps worse. But the *Monitor* must whistle to keep the courage of its party up. The majority the soldiers gave at the late election will be doubled in November—and they are the "boys" who should have a right to say who should be President, and commander-in-chief of our armies. Their choice is our choice.

GIVING IT UP.—The New York *Herald* and other prominent M'Clellan papers, in view of the results of the late elections in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, give up in dispair, and say there is now no doubt of the success of the Union candidates Lincoln and Johnson.

DEATH OF JAMES CLARK, ESQ.—We regret to learn of the death of James Clark, Esq., of Birmingham. A telegraph dispatch from Lewisburg, Union county, informs us that he fell dead in the Cemetery of that place on Saturday last.

For or Against.

If we make frequent appeals to the better men of the land to throw off the shackles of party and take sides against the Chicago Ticket, it is because we view with the greatest apprehension the consequences which its success would have on the destiny of the Republic. It seems to us that no man who feels that he has a stake in the Government, can be indifferent to the new perils surely to grow out of a change of the Administration at this time. If the change related solely to men—if the question was simply who should have the offices and enjoy the spoils; if the so called Democratic Party backed its claim to the suffrages of the people by professions of sound principles and contemplated only a change of the crew, while the ship was kept right ahead, but little consequence comparatively could be attached to the issue. But the fact is far different.—Not only a change of crew and officers, but of the direction the ship shall sail is proposed. She is to be steered in a course beset with breakers and every conceivable peril; worse still, the crew would not hesitate to scuttle her outright.

It may seem harsh to some that we charge that the M'Clellanites meditate the destruction of the Government.—But what is the state of the case?—The rebellion is the most stupendous crime, the most monstrous wickedness, that bad men ever conceived, because it seeks to overthrow a Government that secures to all who live under it, a larger sum of happiness, more equal justice, and a greater degree of security, than any other on the face of the earth. And yet the Chicago Convention did not so much as to raise a finger or utter a word in protest of the monstrous iniquity of destroying such a Government.

This ought to be enough. But it is not all. Every Rebel, whether in arms or not, is looking for the success of the Chicago Ticket as the only hope the rebellion has. This proves that the objects to be subserved by its election are directly opposed to the ends for which our armies are fighting, for nearly four years.

We will not follow the intimate connection between the ideas, hopes and purposes entertained at Richmond and Chicago. We wish again to draw the attention of Democrats to the fatal consequences of lending their aid, even of indifference, or neutrality, to the Chicago Ticket. The question is one of life or death, and indifference, neutrality, or open opposition to the Government is alike criminal.

Place the party of Chicago in power to-morrow, and what would be the consequence? What would be the effect on values, business, and the future prospect? Would gloom or sunshine follow? Would victory or disaster attend our military operations? How would rebels everywhere hail the announcement? The air would vibrate with their rejoicings. And why? Because it would be their final victory. Who can deny this? And yet we see men claiming to be loyal Democrats, openly striving for such a consummation. Do they know what they are doing? If they say this may not happen should a change take place, we ask, wherefore the confidence of the rebels, the support of Vallandigham, the nomination of Pendleton? Does any man in his sense pretend that with the M'Clellan party brought into power, the rebels would not be let up, and a settlement made whereby they would be the gainers? Does any loyal man wish to see such a settlement.

The naked question is, shall the Government be preserved or destroyed? Evade or turn it as you will, this is the issue. There is time yet for every man to decide on which side he will be. Sure we are, no man, as an elector, was ever brought to contemplate a more momentous subject.

How the Army Votes.

The returns from Pennsylvania Regiments have not yet been fully received, but we give the following to show how the "boys" vote:

	Union.	Dem.
45th Regiment	95	11
53rd "	82	34
56th "	100	2
63th "	71	—
76th "	57	11
81st "	31	8
97th "	87	33
99th "	91	61
100th "	210	16
110th "	66	32
114th "	114	24
116th "	21	20
118th "	93	84
121st "	142	2
140th "	119	32
142nd "	134	34
143rd "	112	32
146th "	27	3
148th "	121	47
149th "	186	55
150th "	91	22
155th "	270	60
160th "	30	—
168th "	310	60
176th "	22	—
184th "	152	50
199th "	113	17
203rd "	387	—
207th "	300	—
209th "	133	—
211th "	289	—
20th Cavalry	133	69
106th Infantry, Chicago	209	47
21st Cavalry	219	80
Nashville Hospital	1,800	200
Wilmington	55	7
Baltimore	350	55
Washington and Alexandria	1,308	212
Chester Hospital	81	3
Martinsburg and Cumberland	1,250	—
Camp Cadwallader	367	—
City Point	350	11
Fort Delaware	149	3
Birney's Sharp Shooters	650	50
	8128	857

☞ The character of the *Monitor* is so well known everywhere that its falsehoods cannot injure Judge Taylor or any other gentleman it has attacked or may hereafter attack. A paper that has never said an unkind word against traitors or their treason cannot expect to have influence with a loyal people.

A Copperhead Canard Relating to the 205th Regiment P. V.

We are often amused then amazed at witnessing the efforts of the copperhead leaders, first, to rob the soldier of his elective franchise, and after his friends have invested him with the right, to attract his support for his actual enemies. The following is a fair specimen of the way the copperhead organs in this State seek to use the soldier. We give Colonel Mathews the benefit of his quotations and his statements to Adjutant Gen. Russell, as the very best mode of meeting and exposing the falsehood with which he deals! The reader will fully understand the whole matter, after perusing these extracts and Colonel Mathews' letter as they follow below:

205TH PA. REGT.—The 205th is a new regiment of which Col. J. Ard Mathews, of Lewistown, is Colonel, and Major Morrow, formerly of this place, is Major. A few days ago this regiment passed through Washington to the front. When passing the White House Mr. Lincoln came out and saluted them. At this point some one in the regiment cried aloud, "three cheers for Gen. McClellan," and our informant says three of the most deafening cheers he ever heard from as many throats were promptly given. Lincoln retired and the regiment went on.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

There are so many McClellan falsehoods afloat nowadays, (the partizans of that nominee evidently intending to carry on the campaign by lying,) that we have doubts of the truth of the above, because we know that a number of both officers and men are *not* McClellanites. Besides we cannot believe that the officers and men of any regiment in the service (unless rebels at heart) would so far dishonor and disgrace themselves in a body as to offer such an insult to the commander-in-chief and President when he came out to greet and cheer them on their way. The Huntingdon *Monitor* however gives it as a truth, and although the authority is doubtful, *we commend it to the attention of Governor Andrew G. Curtin as worthy of inquiry.*

The above was enclosed in a note by Col. Mathews, and addressed to Adjutant General Russell. It is not out of place to state here that Col. M. is a Democrat of the school who believe in freedom and right:

CAMP OF 205TH REGT. PA. VOL.,
NEAR CITY POINT, VA., Oct. 13.
A. L. Russell, Adjutant Gen. of Penna.

GENERAL—I extract from the Lewistown *Gazette* the enclosed:

The editor "commends it to the attention of Governor A G. Curtin as *worthy* of inquiry." Without solicitation from His Excellency, I reply that there is no truth whatever in the statement published in the Lewistown *Gazette*, as copied from the Huntingdon *Monitor*, neither do I consider such slang worthy the attention or inquiry of His Excellency.

I am, General, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. MATHEWS,
Colonel 205th Regiment P. V.

We will comment no further on this exposure than to state, that the reader may place an estimate on all the stories which he hears of the soldiers' opposition to Mr. Lincoln, similar to that which Col. Mathews places on the Huntingdon *Monitor—namely, that they are but the coinage of the secret traitors to perform their share of the work of impairing the credit of a loyal man.*

WHO IS TO BLAME?—We have received letters from soldiers in the army complaining of the neglect of their friends at home in not sending them certificates of assessment, tax receipts and tickets to enable them to vote at the late election. One writer says that at least one-third of the Union votes of his regiment were lost for want of the proper papers and tickets. He says further, that all the McClellan men in the regiment had received the proper papers, and their tickets, and voted. The Union men of the county will have to be wide awake to keep up to the perfect organization of the Opposition party. They know their men in and out of the army, and they do not intend that a single vote shall be lost.

If Lincoln should be re-elected, the South will give up and the Union will be re-established, leaving the Confederate debt to be paid by individual rebels and their foreign friends. If McClellan should be elected, this party will help the rebels out of the trouble the leaders of the North helped to get them in. With McClellan, the Southern debt will be engrafted on the debt of the country, and where the taxpayer now pay $100 he will have to pay $200—an extra hundred to pay traitors for destroying the lives of hundreds of thousands of our best men.

IF there had existed in the Southern States during this war, as does exist in the Northern States, a political party like the Democracy of the North, the rebellion would long ago have been over. But the Union men in the South were forcibly silenced. JEFF DAVIS, by proclamation, gave all residents of the States in his power, forty days to take the oath of allegiance to him, or to leave the country. It was impossible to organize a party opposed to the rebellion. The North, on the contrary, is divided. This accursed division is all that stands in way of a speedy peace. If the people of the North were united, the South could not, would not resist; that they are not united the Copperhead leaders are responsible, and Gen. McClellan is not the less so in consenting to become their tool.

ENOUGH soldiers' votes were polled at the late election to show how they will vote in November, and already we hear of threats from the leaders of the bogus Democracy that the success of Union candidates by the soldiers' vote will be contested on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the vote. It is not at all strange that *traitors* at home should object to the soldiers' vote being counted when it is cast in favor of sustaining our Government against the attacks of a band of Southern conspirators backed up by the aristocracy of England and France. The *traitors* North did their best to prevent our soldiers from having the constitutional right to vote, and failing in that, they then tried to influence them to cast their votes for candidates sympathizing with the rebels—but in this they have also failed, and if all soldiers could see themselves as their honest friends see them, Father Abraham would receive the vote of every brave and good man in the army. A soldier who can vote to put into power a class of men who have been their open enemies since the commencement of the war to save our country from destruction, is unworthy the uniform of a soldier.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKETS.—We print a column of tickets in this paper, which should be cut out and placed in the hands of persons wishing to vote them. Every voter at home and in the army should have a ticket before the day of election. And every voter should examine his ticket and be sure it is a Union ticket—a dead shot at the rebellion and home traitors such as now control the so-called Democratic organization. See that the rebel sympathizers do not deceive you with their mixed tickets.

WORKING Union men of the county, circulate the Union tickets in every district before the day of election. If you know an honest Union Democrat in your neighborhood give him a ticket and call his attention to the importance of the contest. His vote must be for or against the rebellion—for or against surrender to traitors—for or against our Government.

THE Union Vote of the State is smaller than last year, but not by reason of any defection to the opposite ranks. There is no increase there. On the contrary all the tide of public opinion and sentiment sets more and more strongly towards the development of loyal Union principles. Pennsylvania has nobly stripped herself of her loyal citizens to enrich the armies of the Republic, and yet, while thousands of her sons have thus gone from home to maintain the honor of the country's flag in the field, our friends cannot understand why these brave men are not at the same time voting at home and fighting in the field. Here is the principal cause of the falling off of the Union vote. The other cause is to be found in that indifference which is always noticeable in rural districts in the absence of a general State ticket, an indifference which will entirely disappear before the November election, when we have every reason to believe that Mr. Lincoln will carry the State by an overwhelming majority, both of the home and the army vote.

THIRTEENTH PENN'A CAVALRY.—In the engagement on the 29th ult., the 13th Penn'a Cavalry, commanded by our gallant fellow-townsman, Major Geo. F. McCabe, acted a conspicious part. It was ordered to clear the road from the Halifax road to the Vaughn road, a distance of three miles, which they accomplished after some hard fighting, capturing and killing a number of the enemy. The following is the list of killed, wounded and missing in the 13th Penn'a Cavalry:

Co. A. John Violett, Private, wounded.
" " S. Moisier, " "
" " J. Wylett, Corp. "
" " J. Kilso, Private, "
" " J. Firth, " "
Co. C. One man missing, (unknown.)
Co. E. H. Daugherty, Sergt. "
Co. F, P. D. Bricker, Lieut., killed
" " A. Hartzell, Sergt. missing.
" " H. Betz, Private, "
" " Philip Garner, " "
" " P. Huntzberger, " "
" " L. Myers, " "
" " J. Lewis, " "
" " J. Eisenhour, " "
" " J. M'Beth, " "
Co. G, J. Eiswort, " wounded.
" " S. Price, " "
" " J. Gair, " "
" " D. Fulton, " missing.
Co. H, A. Stout, " wounded.
" " J. B. Davis, " "
" " J. S. Walters, Lieut., missing.
Co. I, M. H. Etlinger, Private, wounded.
Co. K, J. K. Pine, Corp., missing.
" " E. Waterworth, Private, "
" " Samuel Groff, " "
Co. L, P. O'Neil, " "
Co. M, C. Lutz, " wounded.
" " J. Lewis " missing.
" " T. Bennett, " "
" " W. Fleck, " "
" " M. Sullivan, " "

MORE MAMMOTH POTATOES.—We have received from our friend John Baker, West Huntingdon, two potatoes weighing four pounds and two ounces. They are strongly inclined to the Union article, and if properly cultivated would be a genuine Sheridan potatoe, Mr. P. has our thanks.

☞ We have several communications on hand from our brave "boys" in the army, which it is impossible for us to get in typo. Our friends must excuse us for what may appear to them as a neglect on our part.

THE politicians who argue that the interference of the President with slavery is unconstitutional, invariably ignore the all-important fact that the slave States are in rebellion. They emphasize the constitutional limitations of Executive power in time of peace; they omit all reference to the constitutional extensions of power in time of war. Mr. Chase, in his late speech at Covington, concisely stated the legal authority the President possesses on this subject. He said:

"The Constitution provided for raising armies, and made the President Commander-in-Chief. It gave him, therefore, full power to take all steps necessary to the effectual prosecution of the war. The best statesmen in the land have said, and the proposition has passed unchallenged, that in case of insurrection or foreign war the institution of slavery must be subject to such disposal as the national interests should require. In other words, that with insurrection in a slaveholding State, the whole power over slavery must pass to the National Government. In my judgment, when insurrection gave the President power over slavery, with that power came the duty to put an end to it. Mr. Lincoln was bound to do that which was necessary for the salvation of the Republic."

It is plain that we have a local insurrection, and a national authority to suppress it. In such a case, there can be no such thing as the right of rebels to local institutions which, in the opinion of the National Government, are dangerous to its own existence.

THE McClellan party of Pennsylvania have said to the soldiers that they were unworthy the right to vote, and yet we find soldiers thus insulted, lying on their belly in the dust, kissing the feet of the very men who attempted to put them on a level with the negro. Such soldiers are unworthy the respect of free white men.

STILL THEY COME.—Last week we received from Mr. Adolphus White, of Oneida township, 20 potatoes that filled a half bushel measure. They are the finest potatoes we have received.

We have also received from Mr. Levi Wright, of Union township, 13 potatoes that filled a peck measure.

Union potatoes are "some pumpkins" this fall—they are as extravagant as the Union majorities in the army. The army and our home friends have our thanks for large majorities and large potatoes.

Another Great Victory by Sheridan.

OVER 50 CANNON CAPTURED!

LONGSTREET "SMASHED!"

300 Wagons and Ambulances, and 10 Battle-Flags Captured!

SHERIDAN is a "BRICK!"

[OFFICIAL NEWS.]

CEDAR CREEK, Oct 19, 10 P. M.
Lieutenant General Grant, City Point:

I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this A. M., before daylight, and my left was turned and driven in confusion with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery. I hastened from Winchester, where I was on my return from Washington and found the two armies between Middletown and Newtown, having been driven back about four miles. I here took the matter in hand, and and quickly united the corps, formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was handsomely done at about 1 P. M.

At 3 P. M., after some change of the cavalry from the left to the right flank, I attacked, with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capuring, according to the last report, forty-three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners. I do not yet know the number of my casualties, or loss of the enemy.

Wagons, horses, ambulances and caissons in large numbers are in our possession. They also burned some of the trains.

Gen. Ramseur is a prisoner in our hands, severely and perhaps mortally wounded.

I have to regret the loss of General Bidwell, killed, and Generals Wright, Grove and Russell, wounded—Wright, slightly wounded.

Affairs at times looked badly, but by the gallantry of our brave officers and men, disaster has been converted into a splendid victory. Darkness again intervened to shut off great results.

I now occupied Strasburg. As soon as obtained I will send you farther particulars.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

What forces and their numbers were opposed to Gen. Sheridan are not yet reported to the Department, but the boldness, vigor and success of the attack, strongly indicated that heavy reinforcements had been sent from Richmond with the expectation of fulfilling Longstreet's boast to smash up Sheridan. Longstreet was known to be in the Valley and had assumed command of the rebel army, and confident hopes of an overwhelming disaster to the Union army were boastfully expressed for several days back by the rebel adherents in Washington and Baltimore.

E. M. STANTON, Secratary of War.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21, 11:40 A. M.
Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

The following telegram, received this morning, contains further particulars of the battle of Cedar Creek:

CEDAR CREEK, Oct, 20, 11:30 A. M.
Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

We have again been favored by a great victory—a victory won from disaster, by the gallantry of our officers and men.

The attack on the enemy was made about 3 o'clock, P. M., by a left half wheel of the whole line, with a division of cavalry turning each flank of the enemy, the whole line advancing.

The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled, and were pursued with vigor.

The artillery capured will probably be over 50 pieces. This, of course, includes what were capured from our troops in the morning. At least sixteen hundred prisoners have been brought in, also wagons and ambulances in large numbers.

This morning the cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill, and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rear guard.

I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers, killed and wounded, among them Col. Joseph Thorburn, commanding a division of Crook's command, killed; Col. J. Howard Litchen, commanding a brigade, wounded; Col. R. G. M. Lusie, commanding a brigade, wounded severely, but would not leave the field.

I cannot yet give exact details.—Many of our men captured in the morning have made their escape and are coming in.

Ramseur, commanding a division in Early's corps, died this morning.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

Gen. Grant's appreciation of the victory is expressed in the following dispatch:

CITY POINT, Oct. 20, 8 P. M.
To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I had a salute of one hundred guns from each of the armies here, fired in honor of Sheridan's last victory.—Turning what had bid fair to be a disaster into a glorious victory, stamps Sheridan what I have always thought him—one of the ablest of generals.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

The Medical Director reports that 770, slightly wounded, have reached Winchester from the field, and all the wounded that are able to bear transportation will be forwarded immediately to Martinsburg.

The telegraph line is now working to Atlanta, but no late reports have been received by the Department.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Oct, 22.
Major General Dix, N. Y:

The following official dispatch has been received from General Sheridan:

CEDAR CREEK, Virginia, 4 P. M., Oct. 23.
Lieutenant General Grant, City Point.

I pursued the routed force of the enemy nearly to Fort Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th, without an organized regiment of his army.

From the accounts of our prisoners who have escaped and citizens, the rout was complete.

About 2,000 of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains, on the left, for ten miles. On the line of retreat, the road and country were covered with small arms, thrown away by the flying rebels, and other debris.

I think that not less than 300 wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. The accident of the morning turned to our advantage, as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret that I have to the capture, in the early morning, of from 800 to 1,000 of our men. I am now sending to the War Department ten battle flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was seven guns from Crook, eleven from Emery, and six from Wright. From all that I can learn I think that Early's reinforcements could not be less than 16,000 men.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.
E. M. STANTON.

DIED,

In the house of his son-in-law, Joseph Dysart, Esq., in Blair county, Pa., on the 27th day of September, 1864, CHRISTOPHER WIGTON, Esq., in the 88th year of his age.

Mr. Wigton was born in Bucks county in 1777, and moved into Chester county early in life, where he soon secured and enjoyed the friendship of the good and the wise amongst men for many years. About thirty-five years ago, the deceased with his family moved into Huntingdon county, where by christian character and correct deportment, he soon endeared himself to society, whose confidence in, and love for him, continued during his life. He commenced the manufactory of iron on Spruce Creek, and conducted his business successfully, till age admonished him to retire from active life, when he handed over his Forge to his sons.

As a citizen, Mr. Wigton was always at his post, doing service for his country and for his friends. And when the flag of his country was insulted by the most powerful Empire upon earth, in 1812, he blanched not nor quailed, but seized it with a firm hand, unfolded the banner, and gathered round it a company of volunteers in Chester county, which he commanded, and with whom he did good service, till an honorable peace was extorted from Great Britain. His friendship was sincere and unsophisticated. He had a heart to weep with them that wept, and rejoice with them that did rejoice, and an open hand to give material aid to the bereaved. Five years since he consigned the faithful partner of his joys and of his sorrows to the silent grave—she had long participated in his ardent labors and responsibilities of training their family for usefulness and respectability. He bowed his head with resignation in this sore bereavement—and since that time, might, sparrow like, have bemoaned his loneliness, had it not been for his affectionate children, with whom he lived alternately, and all of whom were in circumstances to receive him gladly, and treat him kindly, until the earthly house became too frail a residence for the immortal spirit, and then they wiped away the last drop of death's cold and clammy sweat from his brow, and returned the dust to the earth as it was, and the spirit unto God who gave it. It has been our privilege to have long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased, and we never heard an angry, profane, or unchaste word fall from his lips—nor has it been our privilege to know an individual, to whom the epithet, christian gentleman, was more applicable. But it was christian character which chastened all those qualities which adorned the character of our departed friend. Early in life, the still small voice of the gospel, sweeter far than the zephyrs of heaven, reached his ear and his heart, inviting and gently constraining him to come out of the miry clay and set his feet upon a rock—and he resisted not the heavenly call, but connected himself with the Presbyterian Church at Octoraro, then under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Latta—and after moving into Huntingdon county, he was elected and ordained a ruling elder in the church at Spruce Creek, which office he filled with characteristic gentleness, till a few months since, when on a communion season, being too feeble to assist his brethren, we saw him for the last time upon earth, with trembling hand and devotion of soul, commemorate the death and suffering of his Saviour in whose presence he was so soon to appear.

Adieu dear friend, and peace to thy dust. Thy exit has left a blank never to be filled till time shall cease and be no more; "very pleasant hast thou been unto me." Never again shall we see thy eye beaming with delight in the joy of thy friends, nor mingling a tear in their sorrow. Never shall we again take sweet council together, till we meet in that land of pure delight where sorrowing and sighing is done away for evermore.

COMMUNICATED.

At the Huntingdon Dam, on Monday last, DAVID MILLER, aged 58 yrs.

On the 1st inst., in Circleville, Ohio, of typhoid fever, JUDITH LLOYD, daughter of Joseph and Margaretta Stewart, formerly of this place.

Shall we not meet in that bright land,
Where parting words are never spoken,
And love is not a brittle band
So lightly broken?
Shall we not all meet there to love,
With love that has no trembling fears,
In that dear home far far above
This land of tears?

R. W.

The Exhibition at Mooresville.

DEAR GLOBE:—I have just read in the *Monitor* a notice of the exhibition at the Mooresville high school, on the evening of the 11th inst., in which the writer says the Democratic party and patrons of the school were abused and insulted by one of the students in a paper read by him.

Since the Copperheads have seen fit to "rush into print" concerning this affair, I will give you a few facts in relation to the same.

As has been customary at this school ever since it was first organized, the students were allowed to get up and read a paper at the exhibition, in which they "touched up" almost every body in the neighborhood, of course in a playful way, not intending to insult any one. The Democratic meeting at Manor Hill came in for a share. It is a positive falsehood that any personal insult was offered as stated in the *Monitor*.

A more disgraceful and rowdy proceeding was never witnessed in this neighborhood than was got up by the copperheads. Although the paper was read by a young student who had an arm shot off by the copperheads' friends in the South, and who publicly told the audience he alone was responsible for its contents, the vilest abuse was heaped upon all the Union men and women in the house. They did their utmost to break up the meeting in a row, but failed. They called us "niggers," black abolitionists, and wooly heads. Two ministers of the gospel were present who were publicly and outrageously insulted.

Although the returned wounded soldier told the *copperbottoms* he was ready to meet any one who felt insulted, he was not called upon. They no doubt felt it safer to fall upon the ministers and other unoffending persons, in their blackguard style.

I will put the case thus, and the public can see who were the ruffians and who were not. On the one side a mere school-boy exercise; on the other cheers for McClellan, a move for white men to leave the house, and let the d——d black abolitionists carry on the meeting, calling the preachers wooly-heads, and *"dough bellies,"* leaving the house and coming back cursing and swearing and determined to break up the meeting, and stripping their coats off on the outside of the house for fight, &c. Don't forget, this *one armed* soldier was not called ugly names, nor in any way abused. Probably if he had been a minister of the gospel, or other non-combatant, he would not have fared so well.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

West Barree, Oct. 22, 1864.

Letter from the West.

DAVENSPORT, Iowa.
Oct. 20, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—I have been sojourning here a couple of days, and drop you a line respecting what I see and hear. The crops have been good in this vicinity, and everything seems prosperous. I was out on one of the roads yesterday and think I saw more potatoes and onions coming in than I have seen coming into Huntingdon in ten years.

They are mostly shipped down the river. I suppose, however, there is no use talking about the crops till after the election.

I had the pleasure of hearing a short speech from Genl. Joe Hooker last night, from the steps of the Le-claire, House in this place. His speech was right to the point.

He is hopeful that every loyal State will go for Lincoln and thinks the war will soon be over. He says the rebellion is on its last legs, according to the confession of Jeff. Davis himself, and he wants no better authority on that point.

There is no doubt here about how Iowa will go. Nobody talks of less than 20,000 majority for Lincoln, and some claim two or three times that majority.

In Illinois the Union men are hopeful and confident that they will carry the State by a respectable majority, but they have a desperate and unscrupulous opposition to contend with there.

I visited the camp where some 10,000 or upwards rebel prisoners are confined on Rock Island, opposite this place. The camp is enclosed by a board fence nine feet high, with a parapet about six feet high, running all around the outside of the fence, enabling the sentinels on duty to see all that is going on inside. The 108th Regment colored troops forms part of the guard.—Those on duty seemed to be attentive and dignified soldiers in every respect.

The prisoners are sheltered by long rows of nicely white-washed board houses and the streets are kept perfectly clean. I could not help contrasting their condition with that of our poor fellows who fall into rebel hands. The new government Armory is in progress of erection on the upper end of the Island.

I was considerably depressed this morning when I heard Penn'a. had gone opposition, after all, on the home vote, but I told my friends here to wait till we would hear from the army. We have just received a dispatch announcing Sheridan's last victory.—Bless the soldiers, they will make it all right both on the field and at the polls. Yours truly,

SAMUEL T. BROWN.

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Clay, in Cassville, Mr. WM. A. WILSON, to Miss J. ALICE CRESSWELL.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, 14TH DAY of NOVEMBER, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

Two lots of ground situate in the borough of Orbisonia, adjoining a lot of Jacob Garret on the east, the public road or street on the north, Thomas E. Orbison on the south, having a frame house with four rooms on the first floor, and eleven rooms on the second floor—a frame stable and other out buildings thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nancy Jane McKelvey.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to 60 acres of land, more or less, situate in Springfield township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of Benjamin Ramsey, John Norris, David Wible, John Madden, Wm. Wible, and Enoch Chilcott, having thereon erected two log houses, one log barn, one log stable, and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Ramsey.

Also—Seventy-two acres of land in Shirley township, with a log house and log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Riple on the south, Riple on the west, and George Clymans on the east.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Young.

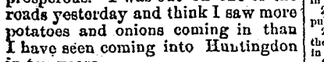
Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff'ssales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 26, 1864.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of



WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Hawn, dec'd.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Michael Hawn, late of Brady tp., Huntingdon county dec'd; having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. HAWN, Adm'r.

Oct. 10, '64. 6t. *

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 1st *Tuesday after the first Monday of November, (being the* 8th day of November,) at which time will be chosen a number of persons equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which this State is entitled in the Congress of the United States to be Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who attended on the 11th day of October, at the election for Member of Congress, &c., are hereby enjoined to attend and perform the like duties at the said Election of Electors, subject to the penalties for neglect or misconduct as they were liable to at the Election of Member of Congress, &c.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Cauffman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magirl, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Raukin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by Georgeand John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, eastseven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-six perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," a aproved April 10th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 11th of November next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. And in pursuance of the act of Assembly approved the twenty-fifth day of August, 1864, said Judges shall adjourn to meet on the third Friday after the election for the purpose of counting the Soldiers' Vote. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 10th day of Oct., A. D. 1864, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, '64.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of Aug. A. D. 1864, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, Justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of Nov. next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the *Judges of the* Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 13th day of August, 1864, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 21st day) of Nov., A. D., 1864, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Oct. 19, '64.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Oct. 24,

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$10,50@12,00
Common and Superfine	$10, 75@
Rye Flour	$9,00
Corn Meal	$ bl $8,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,60@2,60
Fair and Prime Red	$2,28@2,30
Rye	$1,83
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,62
Oats	84
Barley	$ bu $1,25
Cloverseed, @64 lbs	$10
Timothy	$5,75
Flaxseed	$3,10
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $bbl	$10,75
Extra do $ cwt	5,50
White Wheat	2,00
Red Wheat	2,00
Rye	1,65
Corn	1,00
Oats	75
Cloverseed	10,00
Flaxseed	2,25
Dried Apples	1,75
Butter	35
Eggs	20
Lard	25
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	12

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Estate of Rosanna McLaughlin, Dec'd.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 12th November, 1864,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON SAID DAY, THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE, viz:

Those two certain lots of ground in the borough of Alexandria, being contiguous with each other and numbers 6 and 7 in the recorded plan of said borough; each lot fronting sixty feet on the main street of said borough, and extending back at right angles thereto two hundred feet to the Juniata river, and adjoining lot of Cyrus Wilson on the west of Lot No. 8, and a lot of Carrens Patterson on the east of Lot No. 7.

On one of said lots is erected a two-story frame and plastered dwelling house and frame stable, and on the *other a two-story* plastered dwelling house

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money in hand and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

GEORGE C. BUCHER,
October 13, 1864. *Trustee.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Pursuant to an order of sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday, the 22d October, 1864,

the well-known Real Estate of John Shaver, deceased, *late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, to wit:*

217 *ACRES AND* 116 *PERCHES*

adjoining lands of John Price and others—on the great road leading from Chambersburg to Mount Union, and within four miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad; about 140 acres of which are cleared. The improvements are a

large *FRAME HOUSE*, double Log Barn, with 2 Tenant Houses. A never-failing spring at the door, with several streams passing through the fields. There is an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. Also, a good Ore Bank on the place. The sale of this tract will take place at one o'clock

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND IN SHIRLEYSBURG BOROUGH.

Will be sold on same day, at 4 o'clock P. M., one lot of ground in the borough of Shirleysburg, adjoining the heirs of David Fraker, on the west side of Main street, having thereon a log weather-boarded House and Stable.

Also, at the same time and place, a SHOP and lot of ground adjoining Shirleysburg, lands of McGarveys, and road leading to Bell's Mills.

ONE LOT OF GROUND IN MT. UNION.

Also, on same day, at Mount Union, at the house of Samuel Aults, at 10 o'clock A. M., one lot of ground, No. 15 on the diagram annexed to the report of sale of said lots made by the Guardian of the minor children of Wm. Shaver, deceased, confirmed August 13, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by Judgment or bond and mortgage.

WM. B. LEAS, *Trustee.*

Oct. 12, '64. 5t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
(Estate of Agnes Gallagher, dec'd.)

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Guardian of John and Sarah W. Gallagher, minor children of Agnes Gallagher, dec'd., will expose to Sale, on the premises,

On Thursday, 27th day of October

next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, the undivided one-half (subject to an estate by courtesy in their father, Richard Gallagher,) of

111 Acres and 30 Perches of Land,

Situate in Tell tp., Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of James McNeal, Abram Bollinger, and lands late of Abram Bagoy, with a Log House and Double Log Barn thereon erected, about 80 Acres of cleared land, the residue well covered with timber.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

CYRUS STINE, Guardian.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Hunt. co.
D. W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk O. C.

N. B.—The whole interest of the owners of said Real Estate will be offered, so that the purchaser will get a complete title.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, '64.

VALUABLE FARM AT *PRIVATE SALE.*

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his farm and timber-land adjoining, upon which he resides, in Juniata tp., Huntingdon county, containing in all about

500 *ACRES,*

about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, 90 acres thereof being rich bottom land, and the remaining cleared part being good red shale upland, with two good apple orchards, and two sets of farm buildings on different parts of the tract. The building on one part of the said tract consists of a stone house, good spring house enclosing an excellent spring of water near the house, other necessary outbuildings and a large frame bank barn. The buildings on the other part of the tract are a log house and log barn. It is a productive grain raising farm and is well located for raising stock. The land not improved is well timbered, a considerable portion of which is good productive land if cleared and cultivated. It can be divided into two or three tracts and will be sold either in separate parcels or as a whole, as may be desired.

A clear title will be given and the payments made to suit the purchasers.

Any inofmration will be given by calling on the undersigned on the premises.

A. B. SHENEFELT.

Juniata tp., Aug. 31, '64.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 4th of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Monday, the 14th of November, A. D. 1864.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of William Crossley, deceased, set apart to his widow, Christiana Crossley.

2. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Jacob Baker, late of Springfield township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Baker.

3. The inventory &c., of the goods and chattles which were of John B. McIlroy, deceased, set apart to his widow, Sarah McIlroy.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Alexander Allison, late of Henderson township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Jane Allison.

5. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Thomas F. Stewart, late of West township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Stewart.

6. The inventory of the goods and chattles which were of Robert Hood, late of Penn township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Hood.

7. The inventory of the goods and chattles which were of Alexander Bell, late of Barree township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Green.

8. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Adam Stone, late of Hopewell township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Elizabeth Stone.

9. The goods &c., which were of Thomas Whittaker, late of Porter township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Catharine Whittaker.

10. The goods and chattles which were of Joshua Green, late of Barree township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Green.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Oct. 12, 1864. Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 14th day of November next, (1864,) to wit:

1. The Administration on account of Benjamin L. Neff, acting Executor of the last will of John Neff, late of West township, deceased.

2. The supplemental account of Robert G. McNeal, Trustee to sell the Real estate of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, deceased.

3. The supplemental account of R. G. McNeal, acting Administrator of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, deceased.

4. The account of Daniel Teague, Administrator *de bonis non*, of David Graham, late of Dublin township, deceased.

5. The account of Livingston Robb, guardian of J. Easton, Wm. Wilson and Mary Alice Robb, minor children of Wm. D. Robb, deceased. Final so far as the said J. Easton & Wm. Wilson are concerned.

6. The Administration account of John Ridenour, Executor of the last will of John Ridenour, deceased, as filed by William E. Corbin, Administrator of the said John Ridenour, Executor as aforesaid, who died without filing an account of his Administration.

7. Administration account of William E. Corbin and Elizabeth Ridenour, Administrator's of John Ridenour, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

8. The final account of Nicholas Cresswell, guardian of Francis Augustus Stewart, and Henrietta Jane Stewart, minor children of Anthony J. Stewart, late of Morris township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

9. Administration account of James Johnston, Administrator of Nicholas Decker, late of Juniata township, deceased.

10. The partial, and also the final accounts of David Barrick, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of William Myton, late of West township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOLMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Hunt, Oct. 10, 1864.

VALUABLE MINERAL ORE RIGHT AT *ORPHANS' COURT SALE.*

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the following described Mineral Ore Right, will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, 10th November next,

a part of the Real Estate of ISAAC FISHER, dec'd.

Mineral Ore Right in a tract of land containing one hundred and seventy five acres, more or less, adjoining the Juniata River and the Turnpike road, and bounded by lands formerly of one Weriz, lands formerly belonging to the Kelly family, Vandevander's and Jack's Mountain, being formerly the property of Absalom Plowman, and situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county.

ALSO.—The Mineral Ore Right in two tracts of land, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county; one called the "Mountain Survey," and the other called "the House-Tract" adjoining each other, being both now lately in the possession and ownership of Moses Swoope.

TERMS OF SALE.—Purchase money to be paid on confirmation of Sale.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r., of ISAAC Fisher, dec'd.

Oct. 10, '64. ts.

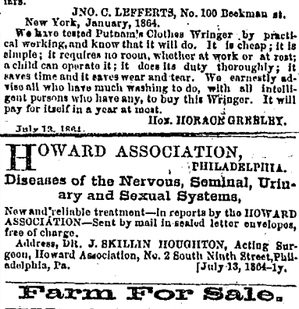
EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Robert McCall, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Robert McCall, late of Penn tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.

ANTHONY FORSHEY,
JAMES McCALL,
Executors.

Sept. 21, '64. 6t.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at *fifty-seven* State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 8 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 1, $8,50 No. 2, $8,50. No. 3, $9,50. No. 4, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.

New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—In reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
april19, 1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN PENN TOWNSHIP.

About one half mile from Marklesburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., containing over

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. A good dwelling house and bank barn is erected thereon. A small stream runs through it, and has a good water power; it is a good situation for a tannery. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient is in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.

Terms of sale made satisfactory.

WM. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '64.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3 '64.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Alex. Allison, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Alex. Allison, late of Henderson township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all person, having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. HENRY WILSON,
aug. 10, 1864-6t Administrator.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by Hon. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
July 20, 1864. J. SEWELL STEWART.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premiums notes required, consequently no assessments made.* R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept16, 1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

NOTICE.

An election for President, Five Managers and Treasurer of the Petersburg and Readsville Turnpike co., will be held at the office of the Freedom Iron Company, in Denny township, Mifflin county, Pa., on Thursday the 22nd day of September next.

Sept. 7, '64. 3t.

GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S, TO buy Goods, cheaper than they can be had in Phila., or New York.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLIN, Delaines, Ticking, Linceys, and every variety of Domestic Goods, at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

IRON, STEEL & NAILS, OF ALL kinds, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Queensware, Hardware, Cedarware, of various kinds at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

SALT BY THE SACK, BBL, & Bushel, at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t

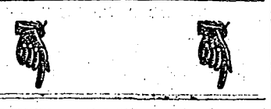
COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, TEAS, Spices & Groceries of all kinds, at LLOYD & HENRY.

Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandize.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also of. ferod.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

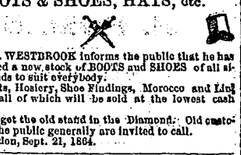
It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.



JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also,

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made n the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon April 27 '64.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN

THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞ New Goods received daily.

ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

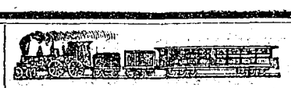
PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ist Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

FLANNELS, WOOL PLADS, CASSimeres, Clothes, Kentucky Jeans, &c., at

Sept. 7, '64, tf. LLOYD & HENRY



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD EXPRESS.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	CONNECTION THROUGH Ac.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
4 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	1 43
5 00	.....	.....	.....	5 21	Mt. Union,	11 20	9 58		1 35
5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....		1 25
5 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 43		1 18
5 29	7 05	6 30	6 40	5 40	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32		1 07
5 44	.....	.....	6 03	.....	Petersburg,	10 47	9 18		12 52
5 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....		12 44
5 58	.....	.....	6 17	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 35	9 05		12 38
6 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....		12 23
6 22	.....	.....	6 41	.....	Tyrone,	10 13	8 43		12 15
6 32	.....	.....	6 51	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....		12 05
6 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....		12 00
6 42	.....	.....	7 00	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 24		11 56
6 00	8 20	8 00	7 15	.....	Altoona,	9 40	8 10		11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.		A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passengor Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 24	6 0
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Markiesburg,	10 00	5 40
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	5 26
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,	9 35	5 20
6 56	8 46	Cove,	9 23	5 05
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit,	9 20	5 08
AR 7 15	AR 9 05	Saxton,	LE 9 05	LE 4
LE 7 25	LE 9 20		AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 33	4 19
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 26	4 11

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 09	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 12	6 22
8 34	10 29	Hamilton,	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 28	5 45
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 45

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from HARRISBURG at 5 P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

60 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

May. 2, 1864.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,

PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

April 18, 1864-1y.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally,

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philads.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

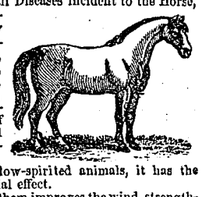
PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO

Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

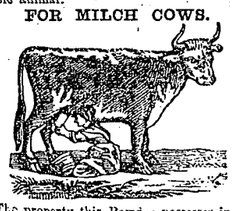
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

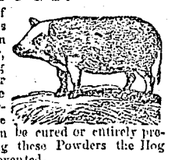
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

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WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL POWERS of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatior litigation, by its timely consultation.

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FOR SALE

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
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Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 16 1866. WM. WILLIAMS.

1864. THE 1864.

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STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

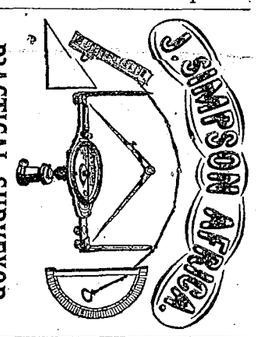
FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



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A LARGE STOCK

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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
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SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
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NOTES, with a waivor of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waivor of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

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BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

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STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

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Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

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PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE,
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

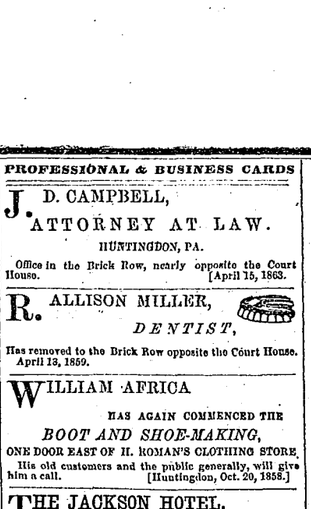
S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.



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Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
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ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
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&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

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THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

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OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

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A FULL ASSORTMENT

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
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BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

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A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
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WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
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A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
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MUSIC THE CYTHARA.—The Presbyterian Psalmodist.—The Shawn.—The Jubilee.—Hunton's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors.—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar.—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors.—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors.—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor.—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer.—do. Thorough-Base Primer.—Howe's Drawing Room Dances.—The Chorus Glee Book.—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

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